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MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1951

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 35 PRUTA
VOL. XXVII. No. 7279

FASTER FLIGHTS WITH
PHILIPPINE AIR LINES
DC6 SLEEPER PLANES
TO THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE

Marginal Column

By "COMMENTATOR"

THE editor of "Izvestia" must have been furious. Somehow or other his own people are invariably beaten by "Pravda" which happens to be first with every major news story. The Soviet leader's atomic statement was of course a first rate scoop, although for the outside observer, its main interest lies not in the contents themselves, but rather in the reason for its being published just now. It has been assumed for two years now that the Soviet Union possessed atomic weapons, and the only inference to be drawn is that this assumption was at that time at least partly incorrect.

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THE first atomic explosion in the Soviet Union was reported, it will be remembered, in the autumn of 1949, and unofficial Communist sources explained that atomic energy was applied there for civil purposes in construction works carried out in Siberia and Central Asia. It has been established by now that this was not true; there were no further explosions for two years, and it appears that the first explosion was either uncontrolled, or that something went wrong with it, or that Russia did not have the necessary resources to build more atomic piles. With their usual reticence, the Soviet leaders have never been slow to blow their own trumpet, and the fact that they have not done it up to October 6, 1951, demonstrates that they reached the Los Alamos or Bikini stage only now, and not in 1949, as it was generally assumed.

■

IT has been reported that Russia did not have enough uranium, and that its only major deposit (Tuju-Mujun, near Fergana) was estimated at 200 tons of U 238 (For one pile of the "real stuff" U 235, between five and ten tons of U 238 are needed). However, it should not be forgotten that the Soviet Union has at its disposal the considerably larger deposits of Joachimsthal in Czechoslovakia, nor should it be assumed that Soviet industrial capacity will not be enough to cope with its present atomic tasks. According to American sources, these difficulties might appear if Soviet atomic production should reach the stage of that in the U.S., what with production of H-bombs and so forth, but it is not expected to be a bottleneck yet.

■

THERE exist two far more serious difficulties: During World War II and immediately thereafter, Soviet scientists and technicians were given a flying start, because they received most major Western atomic secrets by, shall we say, irregular methods. This must have become very difficult, if not impossible by now, and apart from such windfalls as Prof. Pontecorvo they will have to rely on their own forces. On one hand they are given every possible material help by government and party, but on the other, they are subject to a regime of strictest regimentation, dogmatism and adherence to the party line, which has already effected the ouster of some of their most brilliant physicists (like the Jew, Prof. Kapitza) and which is seriously impeding Soviet scientific progress. This should not be taken as a disparaging comment on Soviet physicists or scientists in general. They are, according to all reliable reports, as good as any; but it must be pointed out that it is very difficult to engage in productive scientific work, while having to cast furtive glances at the party line and to checking as to whether one's conclusions are justified according to Engels "Dialectics of Nature" (written 30 years ago) or Lenin's "Empirio-Criticism" (written 40 years ago).

■

RUSSIA'S second atomic explosion and the Stalin declaration will hardly increase present international tension. On the contrary it might be expected to spearhead new Soviet proposals to ban the atomic bomb, without subjecting it to international control, which was the main reason for Soviet opposition to the Baruch plan. Probably it is just another attempt to guarantee that a future war would be fought in conditions favourable to Russia, but there have other signs in recent days which give reason for a little more optimism, signs which warrant detailed analysis.

Jerusalem, October 8.

New Offer On Truce Talks

TOKYO, Sunday (Reuter). — The Communist Generals Kim Il Sung and Peng Teh-huai today proposed that liaison officers should meet at Panmunjon, on the southern edge of the Kaesong neutral zone, and arrange the details for the reopening of the talks, Peking Radio reported tonight.

A message from the two Communist generals was forwarded to General Ridgway through Allied liaison officers today. It was believed to be identical with the one described by Peking Radio.

"The Communist message, the radio said, proposed extending the neutrality zone to include Munsan (Allied advance headquarters for the truce talks) as well as Kaesong. Both sides would then be responsible for maintaining the zone's neutrality.

Observers here felt that the message, whose contents have not yet been officially announced by U.N. headquarters, would be accepted by General Ridgway. The U.N. Supreme Commander had asked the Communists to name a new site for the talks.

Strong Counter-blows

Panmunjon — consisting of about a dozen mud huts isolated in a wide expanse of ricefields — is about three kms. closer to Kaesong than Cong Yonni, the site suggested by General Ridgway.

On the war front, American gunners today laid down a barrage of high explosive shells into the crags and peaks of west central Korea as a prelude to what officers expected would be a pitched battle with the Communists.

The entire western front was still the centre of the heaviest fighting in Korea, a U.N. communique said.

Fortunes of battle seemed generally divided with some U.N. forces gaining a new objective without a fight and others being stopped by stubborn resistance.

The force of the Chinese counterblows made United Nations troops speculate whether they had reached the main ramparts of the Chinese winter defence line.

All along the front Chinese mortar and artillery fire has been growing faster and more concentrated.

War on Malayan Terror Stepped Up

SINGAPORE Sunday (AP).— The assassination of Sir Henry Gurney brought fresh promises today of a more bitter intensified war to wipe out terrorism in Malaya.

The Officer Administering the Malayan Government declared Sir Henry's assassination had only increased the determination of the Government to wipe out all Communists.

British and Malayan authorities are now pitting more than 100,000 police and 40,000 troops against the hard core of 3,000 to 5,000 Communists operating from the jungles. It is regarded as certain that those forces will try to hit even harder, with the assistance of bombing squadrons, to destroy the hideouts.

Lt. General Sir Harold Briggs, director of operations, at the same time is trying to starve out all Communists that cannot be killed or captured.

The killing of Sir Henry is certain to be exploited as encouragement for any wavering Communists. The High Commissioner was the relentless spearhead of all Britain's efforts to crush terrorism, and was thus wanted as the terrorists' Enemy Number One.

A government statement today said:

So far, there is no hint to suggest that this particular ambush was laid to intercept the High Commissioner. It is, however, apparent that observation was maintained in order to carry out an attack on a suitable target.

West Ignores Israel In Middle East Defence Plans

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent

LONDON, Sunday. — There is no mention of Israel in any of the forecasts concerning the projected Mid-East defence organization which are now being made privately and publicly on the eve of the forthcoming Anglo-French-American military talks in Paris.

Western Prestige In Mid-East Falls

NEW YORK, Sunday (INA). — The task of the Palestine Conciliation Commission has not been made easier by the collapse of the British position in Iran, states a dispatch in the "New York Times" today by its Paris correspondent, Mr. Cyrus Sulzberger.

"Britain, and therefore the entire West, has lost vast prestige as a result of Prime Minister Mossadeq's nationalization programme," he writes.

Observers, he continues, "detect a growing cockiness and unrestrained hostility in the attitude of Egyptian diplomatic representation, one that increased notably in truculence as the Iranians took over in Abadan. At the same time, there appears to be a faint atmosphere of uneasiness among the Lebanese and Syrians. Cynics wonder whether the French, who once held a League of Nations mandate over those areas and aspire to a renewal of special privileges there, have begun quietly to hint to Beirut and Damascus that Paris, in terms of European friendship, is just as powerful a friend as London.

"The result of all this is that the political atmosphere for accomplishing the U.N. commission's task of conciliation is not the best. Nor can it be said that the separate U.S. and British diplomatic demarches being scattered around the Near East right now are meeting with an enthusiastic reception."

The correspondent adds that both Washington and London want peace to prepare for a regional defence pact, while Britain is also trying to induce Egypt to accept an international army for the protection of the Suez to succeed the British garrison now there. "But when Cairo is not convinced that the U.N.-Atlantic Pact-Washington policy is formulated in Tel Aviv, it relapses into its normal mood of brooding antipathy towards London."

King Improves

LONDON, Sunday (AP). — King George VI who underwent a serious lung operation two weeks ago, continues to improve. Today's medical bulletin said that the King "had another good night" and "continues to make satisfactory progress."

AFTER MIDNIGHT

General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, left Washington by air last night for military conferences in Franbe, Greece and Turkey.

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When General Bradley, General Eisenhower and Field Marshal Slim confer with the French General Staff this week, they are likely to discuss two main alternatives: a comprehensive Arab-Turkish bloc including Egypt, or, secondly, a purely Turkish Land Command backed by NATO air and sea power, presumably commanded from Cyprus.

Until a few weeks ago it was customary to mention Greece and Israel in this connection, but for whatever reason this tendency has now disappeared. In the case of Greece it is considered likely that the decision to include her in NATO has been accompanied by proposals to link her defences with those of Italy and Yugoslavia as soon as Rome and Belgrade can patch up their dispute over Trieste.

Importance of Cyprus

There is a subsidiary reason for dissociating Greece from the Mid-Eastern command—namely the growing importance of Cyprus. In view of the incessant irredentist agitation in Athens for the return of Cyprus, it was apparently considered tactful to treat the two subjects separately.

The Turkish contribution presents other difficulties, arising from Turkey's reluctance to accept a British supreme commander. The same hesitation afflicts the Arab states. If Egypt and the other Arab countries eventually agree to enter METO, it is believed here that there would have to be a land-based headquarters, probably near the Canal Zone. In this case the Egyptians are certain to do everything to secure the departure of the British, perhaps by copying the successful Persian tactics and gambling on American support for another "Munich," as the "Economist" calls it.

If METO is based on Turkey, the central command could be located in Cyprus and would probably be British, since it would have mainly air and naval forces at its disposal. One obstacle to this solution which is plainly favoured by the Americans, is the infatuation of those British "experts" who refuse to admit the strength of Egyptian hostility, just as they failed to gauge the force of Persian nationalism. The Americans, on their side, seem quite willing to appease the Arab League at the expense of the French in Tunisia.

The coming tripartite talks in Paris are therefore expected here to produce some remarkably plain speaking.

Ben Gurion Presents 13-Man Cabinet And 27-Point Programme to Knesset

THE NEW GOVERNMENT

A Mapai-Religious Bloc coalition with 13 ministers with a 27-point government programme were introduced to the Knesset yesterday by Mr. David Ben Gurion in a 40-minute address. A 12-hour debate was then begun and will be continued this morning. The vote of confidence is expected late tonight, when the new ministers will take the oath of office.

The new Cabinet, which Mr. Ben Gurion introduced at a dramatic session of the Knesset, is made up of eight members of the outgoing Government and five new Ministers. Four Ministers of the outgoing Government are retiring.

There were two surprises: In a last minute switch, Dr. Dov Joseph was named Minister of Commerce and Industry and Mr. David Z. Pinkas (Mizrahi) was nominated for Dr. Joseph's Communications job. Thus, Dr. Joseph again takes on responsibility for supplies and rationing, as when the outgoing Government was first formed, while holding also the Justice portfolio. The second surprise was the nomination of Professor Ben Zion Dinaburg of the Hebrew University as Minister of Education. Professor Dinaburg was a Mapai back-bencher in the First Knesset but did not stand for re-election.

The switch involving Dr. Joseph and Mr. Pinkas was achieved at the eleventh hour, after Mr. Zalman Shazar, who had formerly held the post, was not prepared to take it up again Mr. Shazar in the meantime has been elected to the Jewish Agency Executive).

A teacher of history at the Hebrew University, and a Jewish historian of note, Professor Dinaburg is 63. He was born in Russia, and came to this country in 1921.

Otherwise, there were no surprises. Mr. David Ben Gurion retains the Premiership and Defence portfolio; Mr. Moshe Sharett remains Foreign Minister, Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, Finance Minister; Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour; and Mr. Behor Shitreet, Minister of Police.

KAPLAN, Finance

MYERSON, Labour

JOSEPH, M.J., Justice

NAPHTALI, Minist. Portfolio

BEN GURION, P.M., Defence

SHARETT, For. Affairs

SHITREET, Police

DINABURG, Education

ESHKOL, Agr. & Dev.

Of the Religious Bloc ministers, Mr. Moshe Shapiro retains the Interior portfolio, assumes the Ministry of Religious Affairs and relinquishes the Health and Immigration portfolios. Rabbi Itzhak Meir Levin (Agudat Israel) remains Minister of Social Welfare.

The new faces in the Government are:

Mr. Levi Eshkol (Mapai) who becomes Minister of Agriculture and Development. He is new to the parliamentary life of the country but a veteran in national affairs. Mr. Eshkol has been for decades one of the closest and most trusted associates of the Prime Minister, and frequently called upon to act as "trouble shooter." He organized the recruiting for the Haganah while the British were still in the country and later assumed responsibility for arms acquisitions. Dynamic and quick-thinking, he distinguished himself in the Jewish Agency when he made his Settlement department the chief colonization instrument.

BURG, Health

PINKAS, Communications

LEVIN, Social Welfare

SHAPIRO, Int., Rel. Aff.

Dr. Peretz Naphtali (Mapai) will, as Minister without Portfolio, coordinate the work of the various economic ministries. This is the second time Dr. Naphtali has been delegated to this task. In 1949, he was appointed Economic Coordinator, together with Mr. E. S. Hoofien, in the Prime Minister's office, but their work failed to get under way. This time, with Cabinet rank, he is expected to carry weight. A prominent Social-Democrat in Berlin until the rise of Hitler, Dr. Naphtali is regarded as an outstanding economic theoretician, and is expected to bring to the Cabinet a scientific approach to economic questions.

Dr. Yosef Burg (Hapoel Hamizrahi) who becomes Minister of Health is also of German origin and came to this country on the eve of World War II. He rose to the Cabinet by virtue of his leadership of the *Lamifneh* wing of his party, which represents 40 per cent of the membership. Fair-minded and level-headed, in the intermittent conflicts between Mapai and the Religious Bloc he proved a successful peace-maker. A former teacher in the Herzlia College of Tel Aviv, he is a stickler for detail;—a quality which has not made him popular with his party but may serve him in good stead in his new post.

Mr. David Zvi Pinkas (Mizrahi), the new Minister of Communications, was selected for the Cabinet because of his personal ability. His party returned only two members to the House and on that basis had not been entitled to a Cabinet seat. In the First Knesset, Mr. Pinkas was regarded as an outstanding parliamentarian and a first-rate politician. His economic views are close to those of the General Zionists and in conflict with Mapai, but as chairman of the parliamentary Finance Committee he successfully piloted a series of Mr. Kaplan's budget proposals through the House.

Of the four ministers who are leaving the Cabinet, two will remain in the Knesset. They are Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen whose Progressive Party chose not to join the new Government, and Agriculture Minister Pinchas Lavon (Mapai) who insisted upon leaving owing to difference about policy with his party colleagues.

The two who will not be active in politics are the Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Yehuda L. Maimon, who was succeeded in the leadership of the Mizrahi party by Mr. Pinkas and was not re-elected to the Knesset; and the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Yaakov Geri, the non-partisan businessman who entered the Government in the Cabinet reshuffle a year ago.

Three Facts

The July 30 elections, Mr. Ben Gurion said, established three political facts:

1. No single party could by itself form a government.
2. No government was possible without Mapai in a central position.
3. No party aside from Mapai could prevent the establishment of a government and had no right to dictate terms.

In an effort to achieve "maximum unity and sharing the burden," he had tried to form a broad coalition. He still believed, he said, that all the parties from Mapam to Agudat Israel and the General Zionists could be brought together. No objection to this principle had been voiced by Mapam or the General Zionists in the negotiations, he said.

He was convinced, Mr. Ben Gurion said, that all the parties could be united to share responsibilities on the basis of an agreed programme, despite ideological differences. The differences, he said, were not over immediate issues but over questions which will arise in the future. Obviously, under such circumstances, concessions were necessary.

Fifty-five Meetings

After 55 meetings with representatives of the various parties, the negotiations for a broad coalition failed, Mr. Ben Gurion said. Mapam rejected the invitation on September 19 and the General Zionists on September 25. Nevertheless, the Prime Minister said, he did not regret the effort.

He then read in alphabetical order the names of the nominees for the Government. Two retiring ministers, Mr. Pinhas Lavon and Mr. Pinhas Rosen, sat at the Cabinet table during the speech. The new ministers who are members of the Knesset sat in their benches and one new minister, Professor Ben Zion Dinaburg, who is not a member of the Knesset, sat in the press box.

After reading the statement of policy, Mr. Ben Gurion said that emphasis will be placed on more organized and better supplies, more efficient administration and above all expansion of production.

Mr. Peretz Bernstein (General Zionists) opened the debate in a pained mood and concluded by declaring: "Today is perhaps the blackest in the history of the State."

What was being proposed, Mr. Bernstein said, was in effect an all-Mapai government, weaker than the one which fell and based on an almost ridiculous parliamentary majority. The General Zionist leader declared that what with the moral decline in the country and the instability of the government we were approaching with rapid strides the level of the neighbouring Arab states. The new government, he said, would not restore morale.

Mr. Bernstein said the negotiations with the General Zionists had really broken down because Mapai would not allow them any position in which they might influence economic policy.

The speaker made capital of the fact that in the final analysis the trade and industry portfolios were combined under Dr. Joseph. Mr. Ben Gurion had been at pains to explain to the General Zionists that the two could not go together for psychological reasons, because one dealt with production and expansion and the other with business and rationing. "But at last they found the genius who could combine these two conflicting ministries," he said referring to Dr. Joseph.

Mr. Meir Yaari (Mapam) complained that Mr. Ben Gurion had tried to convey the impression that Mapam had spurned the proferred hand. In fact, he said, Mr. Ben Gurion had not wanted Mapam because he preferred to go with the General Zionists to please "his masters in Washington."

The Mapam speaker brushed aside remarks by members who pointed out that the General Zionists were not in the new government, saying that they would be taken in shortly. He then made personal attacks upon Mr. Israel Rokach and the rest of the General Zionist leaders whom he described as "reactionaries."

Mr. Meir Argon, who represented Mapai in the inter-party talks, replied to the General Zionist and Mapam critics. He pointed out that neither Mr. Bernstein nor Mr. Yaari had touched upon the Government programme.

Mapam Breakdown

In the talks with Mapam, the speaker said, agreement had been reached on 29 out of the 34 points discussed. The issue which caused the breakdown of the negotiations, the Mapai speaker said, was Mapam's demand that Israel should abstain in all votes in the United Nations against the Soviet bloc.

Dr. B. Avniel (Herut) said the new coalition was "immoral." He chided the Prime Minister for conceding to the Religious Bloc on the question of national service for religious women and attacked the religious parties for submitting to Mapai on the question of Histadrut religious schools. He asked the partners in the new coalition to acknowledge that the public was discouraged and disappointed with the new government.

Dr. Zerah Warhaftig (Hapoel Hamizrahi) argued that the Second Knesset had been elected only two months ago and if the new government wins a majority in the House it means that the people support the Government. He also said that the elections established that the people did not want single party rule and perhaps even desired a strong opposition.

Need for House Cleaning

Replying to the Mapam claim that Mr. Ben Gurion had violated the will of the workers by failing to establish a labour front, *Mr. Z. Shefer* (Mapai) asked why by the same token it could not be said that Mapam had violated the workers' wish by declining to enter such a government.

Mr. Shmuel Mikunis (Communists) said the present government was a transition to a Mapai-General Zionists coalition. He attacked Mr. Ben Gurion who, he said, had taken the position that agreement meant acceptance of Mapai's terms.

The last speaker was *Mr. Herzl Berger* (Mapai). Replying to Mr. Yaari he asked why if Mapam had sincerely felt that Mapai did not want an agreement with them, had they not waited until Mapai broke off the talks. He said that the terms "neutrality" and "peace" meant one thing in ordinary usage but meant something else in the Mapam vocabulary.

The speaker turned to his party and urged that the Opposition's all-out attack should not be answered only with an all-out defence. They should recognize the need for house-cleaning, too.

He saw the main task of the new government as the leading of the people out of the present moral crisis which was even more dangerous than the economic and political crisis. He also appealed for a clean-up of the civil service.

Explaining why the Progressives decided to abstain in the vote of confidence, *Dr. Yehezkel Foerder* said, "This is a bad government but it is better than no government, and there is at the moment no possibility for another government." The speaker blamed Mapai for the failure to establish a broad coalition.

(For Full Programme, — Page 2)

Histadrut Condemns Bus Violence

The Histadrut Executive has issued a sharp warning to "Egged" (the joint cooperative association of Egged, Drom Yehuda and Shahar) to cease all interference with the Hamekasher Cooperative's Jerusalem-Beersheba line, and to wait for a Histadrut decision on the matter, Mr. Mordecai Namir, Secretary General of the Histadrut, said in Jerusalem last night.

The dispute between the inter-urban cooperatives and the Hamekasher Company was discussed at a special meeting in Tel Aviv yesterday between the Histadrut Executive and the "Merkaz Hakooperatzia."

Mr. Namir disclosed that the Cooperative Centre has appointed a committee to study the question of the Jerusalem-Beersheba route. The Committee is to issue a report in a few days.

The Histadrut will defend the decision of the committee in the negotiations with the Ministry of Communications. According to the Histadrut, it was a hastily-made, ill considered decision on the part of the Ministry of Communications, which had not done all it could to find a solution acceptable to both sides.

The Histadrut unconditionally condemns the force used by "Egged" members before they had been appraised of the point of view of the Hamekasher Cooperative, he said.

Nine Egged and Drom Yehuda bus drivers and one Hamekasher driver were arrested in Jerusalem yesterday morning following an attempt to prevent the Hamekasher Jerusalem-Beersheba bus from leaving on its scheduled run.

Police stated that three Egged buses surrounded the Hamekasher bus and prevented it from moving from the station on Jaffa Road. They also ran their buses into the Hamekasher bus, it was reported. Police said that it had been found that four other Hamekasher buses had been damaged by unknown persons. The radiator of one bus was cracked, another's tyre slashed, the handbrake of still another was broken, while the fourth had the air let out of a tyre.

A Hamekasher bus finally left for Beersheba preceded and followed by two police jeeps.

As a result of yesterday's incident, 67 drivers were arrested and taken to Beersheba. It is expected that all except about 10 of them will be released on bail tonight. Those to be held in custody will include drivers suspected of serious obstruction of police activity and those previously arrested for similar incidents and released on bail on Friday.

Drivers of the inter-urban cooperatives have threatened that if Hamekasher continues to operate a Beersheba service after next Thursday, they will call a country-wide transport strike.

At a roadblock at Wadi Hulsitiat on the Beersheba-Jerusalem road, some of the Egged drivers, hearing that a Post reporter was aboard the halted bus, entered the vehicle and threatened him with violence, spit into his face and charged: "You're being paid IL.10 a day to write against our Company."

Robertson Arrives In London for Talks

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter). — General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Land Forces in the Middle East, arrived here today for talks on Middle East defence with the British Chief of Staff.

Mossadeq on Way To Security Council

ROME, Sunday (AP). — The Persian Premier, Dr. Mossadeq, grimacing with pain and trembling with nervousness, stopped briefly at Rome today on his way to carry Persia's fight for oil to the Security Council. He is expected to reach New York tomorrow afternoon.

KING DAVID HOTEL
In the place to dine

Social & Personal

President Weizmann has received a cable from King George VI, expressing thanks for Dr. Weizmann's wishes for his recovery.

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The Marc Chagall exhibition was opened by Mayor Aba Hushi in the new wing of Haifa's Town Hall yesterday afternoon.

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The premiere of "The House of Bernarda Alba," by Garcia Lorca, was presented by Habimah in Tel Aviv last night at the opening of the winter season. The play was produced by the guest producer from the U.S., Mr. Lee Strassberg.

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Mischa Elman, the violinist, gave a concert at a Military Hospital in the Sharon yesterday. He played in the "Martha Truman Hall," named after the mother of President Truman. The concert was relayed to all wards of the hospital.

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Mr. Aaron Wright, Deputy Chairman of "Keren" Housing & Mortgage Corporation Ltd., has returned from a visit to Great Britain and the Continent.

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A special Mass for the speedy recovery of Sra. Eva Peron, wife of the Argentine President, will be celebrated at seven o'clock this morning in St. Peter's Church in Jaffa.

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The 12th anniversary of the death of Meir Dizengoff, "Father of Tel Aviv" and the city's first Mayor, will be observed at a ceremony at his graveside in the Old Cemetery of Tel Aviv at 10.30 a.m. tomorrow.

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BIRTHS

COHEN — To Channa (nee Degani), wife of Mr. Norman J. Cohen, of Cape Town, on Saturday, October 6, 1951, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv — a daughter.

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LAUER — To Enna, wife of Alex Lauer, Haifa, on October 4 — a son.

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WERBER — To Tamar (nee Hofman), wife of Mr. Yehuda Werber, of 9 Rehov Hagefen, N'veh David, Tel Aviv, at the Assutah Hospital on October 5, 1951 — a daughter.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

A Memorial Meeting for Mr. Leo Herrmann will be held on the 30th day after his death at the Keren Hayesod Building, Jerusalem, at 4.30 p.m. today.

Mrs. Lily Mannheim (Winkelbotte) sends her best wishes to all her friends, 46 Kendal Street, London, W.2. (Advt.).

Yugoslav Ballet Due

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The Yugoslav Folk Dance Ballet is scheduled to arrive here for a month's tour on October 25, it was learned today.

The group of 30 dancers, which was enthusiastically received at the Festival of Britain, will tour collective settlements and military camps in addition to the cities.

The visit was arranged on the initiative of the Music Department of the Ministry of Education.

Allies Postpone Trieste Election

TRIESTE, Sunday (Reuter). — The Anglo-American Military Government of Trieste yesterday postponed till some time next year zonal elections due to be held this weekend.

It was understood that a principal reason for postponement was the desire of the Military Government to avoid running local political passions to fever pitch while Italy and Yugoslavia are preparing to negotiate a permanent settlement for the small Adriatic coastal strip.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

8-6: Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema.

9-1; 3-5: Exhibitions: New Acquisitions; Dutch Graphic Art (in memory of Simha van Vriesland); British Book Design 1951. Bezalel Museum.

10-1; 4-7: Exhibition of Works by L. Schwerin and Paintings "Elath and Safad" by M. Lieber; "Artists' House.

11-1; 5-7: Exhibition of Children's Paintings; Israel Touring Club, Talbieh.

11.30-12.30: Film Shows of Israel; Keren Hayesod Head Office.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-4.30 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library—Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.

10-1; 4-6: Municipal Museum, 3 Hazan Shukri Street.

The Hebrew National
OPERA
PREMIERE PERFORMANCES
TEL AVIV: Habimah
Tuesday, Oct. 16, 8.30 p.m.
Tuesday, Oct. 23 8.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM: Edison
Thursday, Oct. 25, 9 p.m.
HAIFA: Arnon
Thursday, Nov. 1, 9 p.m.
REHOVOT: Beit-Haam
Thursday, Nov. 8, 8.30p.m.
'Fledermaus'
(THE BAT)
Operetta in 3 acts
by Johann Strauss
Produced by:
EDDI DE PHILIPPE
Conductor: G. Singer
Stage Designer: Dr. F. Levy
Choir Master: S. Kaplan
Choreography & Ballet Master: G. Fanlow
Costume Master:
J. Markowitzky
Tickets: Bellin, 67 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv; "Ramat," 9 Rosenau St., Jaffa; and at the Habimah Box Office.

FROM YESTERDAY'S PRESS :

Mapam Opposed in Principle To Entering Gov't Coalition

Expressing its regret at Mapam's refusal to participate in the coalition, "Davar" (Histadrut) alleges that this decision was not based on Mapam's fears that there was no chance for successful culmination of the negotiations. On the contrary, says "Davar," Precisely because such a large measure of agreement had already been achieved and Mapam's inclusion in the coalition seemed inevitable, the party felt called upon to withdraw from the negotiations at once since it opposed participation in the government on principle.

The paper places responsibility for the breakdown of negotiations with the General Zionists, on that party's insistent demand for the Rationing portfolio without being prepared to agree with Mapai on the general lines of economic policy. The paper's hope that the present coalition, though narrow, will be stable, is based on its belief that Mapai's influence is steadily increasing and not on the decline.

Asserting that Mapam was not willing to serve as a coalition counterweight to the General Zionists, Mr. Y. Gruenbaum, predicts in "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam), that the religious parties will put more pressure than ever on Mapai and probably will not limit their demands to religious matters.

The orthodox groups, according to "Hatzofe" (Mizrahi,) were driven to join the coalition after much searching of heart, by a sense of civic duty. Mapai is admonished not to make the demands which caused the cabinet crisis eight months ago.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) sees sharp General Zionist opposition to the Government, not because the party was left out of the coalition, but because this fact reflects an insult to the citizen and his rights. The line of reasoning is to some extent, also followed by "Ha'aretz" (Independent), which maintains that half the electorate voted against the parties represented in the new cabinet.

Merger Decided

Noting that three Ministers (Dr. Joseph, Mr. Lavon and Mrs. Myerson) have refused to accept the Supply and Rationing portfolio, "Ha'aretz" attributes their refusal to the lack of prospect for the successful functioning of the ministry as long as the hard currency problem persists and the government is unwilling to guarantee a minimum food supply.

The "Ihud Hakibbutzim" decided in its K'far Giladi conference to merge with "Hever Hakvutzot," "Davar" reports. Negotiations have reportedly been started with the Mapam section of Hakibbutz Hame'uhad on the future of the Mapai minority at Givat Haim, Givat Brenner and Ashdot Ya'acov. Mapam has proposed dividing Ashdot Ya'acov as well as the establishment of a new settlement for the Mapam minority in Ein Harod and Tel Yosef.

Coalition Not Viable, Says "N.Y. Times"

NEW YORK, Sunday (INA). — The "New York Times" yesterday published a dispatch from its Tel Aviv correspondent that general opinion in Israel is that the coalition government now proposed will not last long.

Stating that the "currency and supply situation is precarious," the report says: "Normal rations are not being honoured and the disparity between the official rate of $2.80 and the unofficial rate of 78 cents is causing alarm. The General Zionists are gaining support throughout the country and Mapai is fast losing it."

Bank to Grant IL.3.5m. In Loans for Seeds

Loans totalling IL.3.5 million are to be granted to farmers for the purchase of seed and fertilizer by the Bank Leumi, Ministry of Agriculture sources disclosed in Jerusalem recently. In addition a special three-year loan of IL.150,000 is to be granted to Arab farmers who suffered damages due to the drought.

The final decision was taken after the Knesset Finance Committee agreed that the Ministry of Finance should underwrite part of the loans to be granted by the Bank Leumi.

Each farmer will be able to borrow as much as IL.2 per dunam of winter crops, and as high as IL.1,500 per dunam of summer crops. Negev farmers will be able to borrow only up to IL.1 per dunam since they receive an additional pound per dunam in the form of subsidies by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Winter cereal crops are to be sown over 2,480,000 dunams including 450,00 dunams on Arab farms, and about 500,000 dunams of summer cereal crops will be planted this year.

A driver of Kibbutz Gvulot complained to Tel Aviv police recently, that someone had put salt in the petrol tank of his truck, which had been standing in a parking lot for the past week. He claimed IL.300 worth of damage had been caused.

Smuggling Cases Flood Jordan Courts

Extensive smuggling operations in sugar, coffee, lentils, onions and text-books have resulted in a flood of cases in Jordan and Old City magistrates courts, "El Bilad" reports.

Sentences are imposed daily on smugglers attempting to cross into Israel. But, the paper complained, only minor cases and poor people are brought to court. The rich operators, who are able to "pay their way out," can smuggle enormous quantities across the border without ever being brought to trial, it added.

Dearer Sugar In Jordan

Sugar prices in Jordan have increased by 35 per cent following the imposition of controls recently, the Jordan Arabic press complains. Sugar is now being sold in the Old City for 450 fils per rottel, (three kilograms), it was said.

Jerusalem Cinemas

At 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.

ARNON: That Mad Mr. Jones.
EDEN: Dial 1119.
EDISON: The Belle of The Inn.
ORION: The Prisoner of Shark Island.
SEMADAR: 1) The Black Hand (7 p.m.) — Children under 15 not admitted; 2) Fievres (Ave Maria) (5 p.m.).
ZION: The Eagle and The Hawk.

Haifa Cinemas

At 3.30 p.m.

GAN YAM: So Evil my Love.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 463, 31.38 & 322 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6, 8.30 and 10.35 p.m.; **English:** 2 and 10.15 p.m.; **Arabic Programme** (including News): 9 a.m., 2.15 and 7.15 p.m.; **French:** 3 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. **6.35** Exercises. **6.45** Musical Clock (R). **7.15** Melodies. **7.40** Oriental Music (R). **8.40** Close Down.

10.00 a.m. Morning Concert (R). **10.30** Music of the People (R). **11.40** Concert Hall: Piano Concerto No. 3 (Rachmaninoff); "Kaleidoscope" (Iber). **12.00** Break for Music (R). **12.30** Programme for Hospitals. **1.00** Soldiers' Programme. **1.45** Housewives' Corner. **2.15** Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variations on an Original Theme (Elgar). **4.30** Vocal Recital (R). **4.45** Oriental Music: E. Aharon. **5.00** Programme for Youngsters. **5.20** Interlude. **5.30** Chiff's Corner. **5.45** Interlude. **6.00** Agricultural Corner. **6.15** "Echoes of the Week"; Talk by D. Sher. **6.30** Children's Hour. **7.00** "From Worker to Worker"; Talk. **7.45** Bible Reading. **8.00** Soldiers' Programme. **8.30** "Shadmot." **9.00** Songs. **9.15** "To You & About Yourself" — Anthology by S. Rosen. **10.30** Engel Prize Award of T.A. Municipality. **11.15** Close Down.

Broadcasts' Hour: (32.3 M.): **6.30 p.m.** French; **7.00 p.m.** Ladino; **7.30 p.m.** Yiddish.

Kol Ilan Lagola (33.3 M.): 12.15 Newsreel. **12.30** Music. **12.45** Hebrew for Beginners.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.91 and 24.92 M.): **7.30** News. **7.40** News Talk. **7.45** Review of the Weekly British Press.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (230, 225 & 44.6 M.): **6.30 p.m.** Programme Announcements. **6.35** Classical Request Programme. **7.30** Today's Events. **7.35** Violin Recital. **8.30** News. **8.45** "Correct Hebrew" by R. Sivan. **8.50** Folk Dances. **9.30** Dance Music. **10.00** Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 9—9.30 p.m. (13.85, 16.85, 19.80 & 19.73 from U.S.A.; 31.30 & 41.36 from Tangiers).

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WIERA GRAN
At the piano: SIGI GEFEN
Starting: October 11. Open nightly 10—1

At the Cinema

"DIAL 1119" (Eden Jerusalem) is a brilliant psychiatric crime thriller involving a newspaperman and an escaped criminal.

The denouement reveals the convict's complex and the tired newspaperman gets his sensational scoop.

The tension and suspense are breathtaking. The entire cast — Virginia Field, Andrea King, Sam Levene and Leon Ames — are first-rate. Recommended.

Fiesta Time

LA Maja de los Canares" (Edison) is a highly dramatic Argentine musical about two lovers of passionate temperament.

The picture has a lively fiesta and a colourful corrida as the climax. Imperio Argentina's singing has a "Carmen" touch but her dancing leaves something to be desired.

Follow the Fleet

OF all the recent revivals in Jerusalem, the most welcome is "On the Town" (Tel Or), which is based on Leonard Bernstein's music and Jerome Robbins' highly original choreography, about three sailors on shore leave for 24 hours in "New York." This is the unusual musical with an absorbing story, without the hackneyed back-stage cliches. It has rhythm, colour, and vitality.

An American Dreyfus

JOHN Ford's "The Prisoner of Shark Island" (Orion) is a 1936-production whose story has a strong resemblance to the Dreyfus affair. One night in 1865, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd (Warner Baxter), son of a colonel, was called upon by a man with a broken leg whom he treated. The next day, the doctor was arrested as an accomplice in the plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln. He was found guilty by a court martial and banned to a desert island. He is maltreated by a sadistic sergeant, and only a Negro prisonguard from Dr. Mudd's hometown is helpful. An attempt to escape fails and he is imprisoned in a cellar. When a yellow fever epidemic breaks out, the doctor has the opportunity to do a heroic job of treating the patients, among them his torturer. He is pardoned by the President for his magnificent job. That brave picture is well worth seeing. *FRANGO*

Pound = 71 Cents

The Israel pound reached a new low on the Geneva Exchange in the middle of last week. After being quoted at 3.15 Swiss francs over the week-end of September 29, it rose slightly to 3.20 on Monday, and then dropped to 3.10 (71 cents) the next day. Quotations on Wednesday, October 3, in Swiss francs, were:

United States (dollar)	4.34⅞
Great Britain (pound)	10.67
France (100 fr.)	1.05¼
West. Germany (100 mk.)	83.60
Belgium (100 fr.)	8.10
Holland (100 gulden)	104.50
Sweden (100 kroner)	70.00
Italy (100 lire)	0.64½
Austria (100 sch.)	13.75
Czechoslovakia (100 cr.)	0.70
Denmark (100 kr.)	30.00
Norway (100 kr.)	45.00
Egypt (Eg. pound)	10.30
Israel (Isr. pound)	3.10
Palestine (Pal. pound)	7.25
Spain (100 pesetas)	8.90
Portugal (100 escudos)	14.90
Argentina (100 pesos)	19.75
Brazil (100 cruzeiros)	15.60
Turkey (Turk. pound)	1.10

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Quarter Hour of "Chamber Music"
FILEMON
and his Spanish Dance Group
WALLACE BROS.
Step-dance from "Kiss me Kate"
WILLIAM WALLACE
the well-known Negro singer
JACQUELINE JORRIS
ANDRE ZIBRAL
TEL AVIV: Oct. 15 (2 perf.) 7.15 and 9.15 p.m. "Rama" Ramat Gan
HAIFA: Oct. 19, 9 p.m. Amphitheatre.
JERUSALEM: Oct. 22, 9 p.m. Edison.
TICKETS: TEL AVIV: "Parnassus", 24 Rothschild Blvd. (10-2, 4-6.); "Rekuba" Dizengoff Circle; Munchhausen, 6a Rehov Ben Yehuda, RAMAT GAN: Rechnitz, 97 Rehov Bialik, HAIFA: Kotzo & Retter, 97 Rehov Herzl, JERUSALEM: Cahana.

MONEY DOES BUY SOCCER SUCCESS

By JIM CHAMBERS, A.P. Sports Correspondent

Money does buy success on the football field. Ask Manchster City, who caused one of the biggest upsets of the English football season on Saturday by edging League champions, Tottenham Hotspur, 2-1 on the 'Spurs"' own ground.

On Friday, Manchester paid Sunderland £25,000 for inside left Ivor Broadis, and the "new boy" played a big part in the City's win. Tottenham, with chirpy Eddie Baily back in their forward line at inside left, were at full strength for the first time this campaign but their soccer, although nice to look at, lacked punch. Manchester's two goals, scored by outside left Roy Clarke, who also missed a "sitter," against one by Tottenham's inside left Les Bennet, did not altogether represent the difference between the winners and losers. German-born goalkeeper, Trautman, in the Manchester goal, also played a big part in the "Spurs"' first home defeat this season.

Current League leaders, Bolton Wanderers, drew at home against Sunderland, while Preston North End moved into second spot as a result of a good 2-0 home win against Arsenal, followed by Manchester United, who scraped home a 2-1 winner against Derby County. Portsmouth moved up the tbale with an away win in London against Fulham 3-2, and Charlton Athletic joined them with a 2-0 home victory over Liverpool. In the opening home international match at Belfast, Scotland beat Ireland by 3-0.

The present top places in the Leagues are: **Div. I:** Bolton W., 17 points; Preston N.E. and Man. U., 16 each; Portsmouth, Tottenham, Charlton and Aston V., 15 each. **Div. II:** Sheffield United, 18; Rotherham U., 15. **Div. III (S):** Norwich, 18; Plymouth A., 17. **Div. III. (N):** Gateshead, 18; Mansfield T., Stockport C., 16. **Scottish League: Div. A:** Hibernian, 8; East Fife, 8; Hearts, 7. **Div. B:** Dundee U., 9; Clyde and Ayr U., 8.

RESULTS

International match (at Belfast): Ireland 0, Scotland 3.

ENGLISH LEAGUE: Div. I: Bolton W. 1, Sunderland 1; Burnley 2, Blackpool 0; Charlton A. 2, Liverpool 0; Fulham 2, Portsmouth 3; Man. U. 2, Derby C. 1; Middlesbro' 0, Chelsea 0; Newcastle U. 3, Wolves 1; Preston N.E. 2, Arsenal 0; Stoke C. 4, Aston V. 1; Tottenham 1, Man. C. 2; West Brom. 0, Huddersfield 0. **DIV. II:** Birmingham C. 1, Swansea T. 1; Brentford 1, Notts. C. 0; Cardiff C. 4, Coventry C. 1; Doncaster R. 4, Q.P.R. 0; Everton 0, Blackburn R. 2; Leeds U. 3, Sheff. U. 1; Leicester 1, Bury 1; Notts. F. 2 Luton T. 0; Rotherham U. 2, West Ham 1; Sheff. W. 2, Barnsley 1; Southampton 1, Hull C. **DIV. III (S):** Aldershot 4, Newport C. 0; Bristol R. 2, Northampton T. 2; Colchester U. 0, Torquay U. 0; Crystal P. 0, Gillingham 2; Exeter C. 2, Ipswich T. 1; Leyton O. 0, Millwall 0; Norwich C. 1, Bristol C. 0; Plymouth A. 3, Port V. 0; Shrewsbury T. 0, Southend U. 1; Swindon T. 0, Brighton 2; Walsall 2, Bournemouth 2; Watford 3, Reading 1. **DIV. III (N):** Accrington S. 1, Oldham A. 2; Barrow 0, Southport 0; Bradford 3, Chester 0; Carlisle U. 1, Darlington 1; Chesterfield 2, Lincoln C. 2; Grimsby T. 1, Tranmere R. 0; Halifax T. 1, York C. 1; Mansfield T. 2, Bradford C. 1; Rochdale 3, Hartlepools U. 0; Stockport C. 0, Gateshead 0; Workington 3, Crewe A. 1; Wrexham 1, Scunthorpe U. 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE: DIV. A: Aberdeen 1, Airdrie' 4; Hearts 4, Dundee 2; Morton 0, E. Fife 2; Motherwell 4, Queen of the South 0; Raith R. 1, Partick T. 2; Stirling A. 1, Hibernian 4; Third Lanark 4, St. Mirren 2. **DIV. B:** Albion R. 1, Falkirk 1; Arbroath 4, St. Johnstone 3; Ayr U. 2, Alloa A. 0; Clyde 11, Cowdenbeath 1; Dumbarton 1, Queens Pk. 0; Dundee U. 3, Hamilton A. 2; Dunfermline 5, Kilmarnock 2; Stenhousemuir 5, Forfar A. 2.

Giants Lead Yanks 2-1

NEW YORK, Sunday (UP). — The New York Giants yesterday took a 2-1 lead in the World Series by defeating the New York Yankees 6-2, before 52,035 spectators.

Pitchers Jim Hearne and Sheldon Jones effectively throttled the Yankees, while Giant batters routed ace Yankee pitcher Vic Raschi.

The fourth game, scheduled for today, was cancelled by a downpour of rain. If weather permits, the game will be played tomorrow (Monday).

Soviet Claim World Record

"Pravda" claimed last Wednesday that a Soviet runner had clipped 20.6 seconds off the world record for the 30 kilometre run that day. The runner was the Soviet marathon champion, Jacob Moskachemkow. His time was 1 hour 38 minutes 54 seconds.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON SUNDAY

San Michele, It., Gen. Cargo. **Columbia Heights,** U.S., Cows. **Anna Maria,** Gr., Flour. **Rio Ouequen,** Arg., Potatoes. **Bajamar,** Nor., Loading Cars. **Galliah,** Is., Immigrants, Gen. Cargo. **Bocky,** Sw., Gen. Cargo. **Fran,** It., Gen. Cargo. **Laconia,** Gr., Flour. **Monsemlai** Is., Waiting to Offload. **Fidea,** It., Dure. **Heurlotin Seold,** Is., Gen. Cargo. **Teil Momicca,** Gr., Flour. **Otto Banck,** Sw., Wood. **Vasaaland,** Sw., Gen. Cargo. **Nordanland,** Sw., Gen. Cargo. **Drusus,** Dan., Citrus Trees. **Burlan,** Tur., Gen. Cargo. **Scio,** Hend., Compl. Unloading. **Erkan,** Tur., Bones. **Asperia,** It., Compl. Unloading. **Kaplanoglu,** Tur., **Nirit,** Is., Compl. Unloading. **Homored,** Is., General Cargo.

SHIPS EXPECTED

7.10. Aydan, Wood. **Kavraz,** Plywood. **Memphis,** Gen. Cargo. **Busyrus Victory,** Wood, Pipes, Gen. Cargo. **Salina,** Maize. **Elath,** Gen. Cargo. **Frankia,** Flour.

14.10. Transilvania, Immigrants, Immigrants' Effects.

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LONDON

CLOSING, Oct.	4.	5.
2½% Consols	65¾	65¾
2½% War Loan	87-5/16	87-5/16
4½% Brazil "B"	82	82
4% Japan	7¾ c.c.	7¾
Anglo-Iranian Oil	108/9	111/10½
Ashanti Goldfields	20/1½	20/1½
Brakpan	20/10½	20/10½
British Aluminium	44/-	44/-
Burmah Oil	65/-	62/7½
Carreras "A"	116/3	116/3
Consol. Zinc	35/-	35/-
Courtaulds Ord.	50/4½	50/4½
De Beers Pref.	16¾	16¾
Dunlop Ord.	66/10½	67/6
Gen. Electric Ord.	95/9	96/3
General Mining	6-3/16	6-3/16
Hudson Bay	145/6c.c.	151/3c.c.
I.C.I.	51/7½	51/9
Jerusalem Electric	9/9	8/9
Marks & Spencer	98/10½	98/9
Mexican Eagles	27/10½	27/10½
Morris Mot.	81/3	81/3
North Broken Hill	18/9	19/-
Pal. Electric	41/3	41/1½
Rhokana Corp.	£24 2c.c.	£24
Selection Trust	52/10½	53/7½
Shell Transport	98/7½	98/7½
Simmer & Jack	7/-	7/-
Sub Nigel	3-5/32	3-5/32
Tate & Lyle	64/-	64/3
Vickers Ord.	51/6	51/6
Vlak Fontein	19/3	19/3

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TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Frankel, 28 King George, 3721. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3253. Hagalil, 90 Ben Yehuda, 3358. Hatikva, Hatikva Qu., 67494. Brut 3 Rehov 6, (Jaffa) 86253a. **RAMAT GAN:** Mazor, 50 Bialik. **GIVAT RAMBAM:** Rambam.

HAIFA: Zohar, 2 Arlosoroff, 3282. Mazor, 17 Garden (German Colony) 4733. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Bialik, 7230.

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STATE OF ISRAEL

NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

LOTTERY FOR JOURNEYS ABROAD

From time to time, notices have been published in the newspapers on lotteries arranged on Festivals or Celebrations. Among the prizes announced, journeys abroad were also mentioned. The Ministry of Immigration finds it necessary to announce that these notices are liable to mislead the public into believing that an Exit Permit is granted with the prize. In order to prevent misunderstandings, the Ministry stresses that persons winning the lottery prize must still make all necessary applications for the Exit Permit, which is not granted automatically.

D. REZNIKOV
Press & Public Relations Officer

VACANCIES IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Candidates are invited for the following vacancies: **Prime Minister's Office** — Notice No. 20 /"Alef." Secretary for Complaints Committee (Grade "Het") **in Jerusalem. Ministry of Education and Culture** 3 /"Tet", National and area supervisers of Training Schools and Seminars for Teachers of Adults, (Grade "Tet") **in Jerusalem and Haifa. Ministry of Trade and Industry** — 11 /"Kaf", Manager of Furniture Section, (Grade "Tet") **in Jerusalem,** Manager of Workshops in Small Industry Dept. (Grade "Tet"-"Yud"), **in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.** Manager of the Salvage Department (Grade "Tet") **in Jerusalem. Ministry of Communications**—17 /3, Administrative Assistant to the Director of the Department for the Control of Road Transport (Grade "Tet"-"Yud") **in Jerusalem.** Radio Engineer (Grade "Het") **in Tel Aviv. Ministry of Social Welfare** — 10 / "Nun", Supervisor of Workshops (Grade "Het") **in Jerusalem. Ministry of Agriculture** — 5 /"Zayin", 28 different administrative and vocational posts (Grades "Het"-"Tet") in various parts of the country. **Ministry of Labour** — 10 /3, six different administrative and vocational posts (Grades "Zayin"-"Tet") in various parts of the country.

Additional details are published in "Reshumot". Candidates can also apply to the Civil Service Commission, Examinations Dept., Bet Silberstein, next to the Bank Leumi Leisrael, Jerusalem. Applications should be submitted to the Civil Service Commission, before October 15, 1951.

S. MAILICK,
Civil Service Commission.

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HITACHDUT OLEI BRITANNIA
Jerusalem Branch
A GENERAL MEETING
will be held tonight, October 8, 1951, at 8.30 p.m. at Fisher's Restaurant, Zion Square, Jerusalem, to which all members and friends are cordially invited.

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The Palestine Cold Storage & Supply Co. Ltd.
In connection with the payment of the usual interim dividend, which will be effected on October 25, 1951, the Shareholders' Register will be closed from October 15 to 25, 1951, and no transfer of shares will be registered in the said period.
SECRETARY.

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Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	64	18	25	24
Nathanya	66	25	31	29
Tel Aviv Port	66	24	30	28
Lydda	64	24	31	29
Jerusalem	45	19	25	24
Beersheba	55	22	31	30

Weather Forecast: Generally fair with possible light local showers in the North during the morning.

***A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.**

• • •

1,000 tons of flour from Italy and **300** tons of sugar from **Great Britain** arrived in **Haifa** during the week-end. . . . **40 Kaiser-Frazer** cars were exported to Norway in the **S.S. Bajamar** yesterday.

• • •

Marauders, who stole a quantity of telephone wires in Judea on Thursday, were engaged by a security patrol. The bandits fled, leaving the wire behind.

• • •

About half a ton of copper electric cable was stolen from the water works at a settlement in the Beisan Valley on Friday night. It is believed that a gang of infiltrators from Jordan, which has been stealing electric and telephone copper cables, was responsible.

• • •

Seven-year-old Moshe Kubilka received injuries about the head yesterday at Tel Arza, near Jerusalem, when he was hit by a stone which was dislodged during blasting operations in a nearby quarry.

• • •

A ticket-scalper who had been selling cinema tickets for 210 pruta above the legal price was arrested Saturday night, 31 tickets being found in his possession.

• • •

Mandelbaum Gate will be closed for the Day of Atonement from 4 p.m. Tuesday to 9 a.m. Thursday, the Jerusalem District Representative announced yesterday.

• • •

The Tel Aviv Municipality has appealed to the public to refrain from cutting green branches from trees and bushes for use in covering Sucoot booths.

Johannesburg Mayor Here for Day

LYDDA AIRPORT, Sunday. — Mr. Claude F. Beckett, Mayor of Johannesburg, and Mrs. Beckett, stopped off here today on a brief visit, at the invitation of the South African Zionist Federation. Mr. Beckett arrived by South African Airways early this morning, on his way to Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckett were the luncheon guests yesterday of Mayor Shragai at the Israel Touring Club in Jerusalem. Dr. A. Biran, the Jerusalem District Representative, and Mr. Ya'akov Herzog, of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, were among the guests. The party toured the city and its industrial establishments after the luncheon.

They are due to leave for Rome tomorrow night.

J'lem Council Deadlock May Be Broken

The "little crisis" in the Jerusalem Municipality showed signs yesterday of receding, following settlement of the national political crisis.

At renewed meetings of the Mayor, Mr. S. Z. Shragai, and his right-wing coalition, the General Zionists reportedly scaled down their previous demands by dropping the request for additional power for the three Deputy Mayors.

The coalition — General Zionists, Orthodox Bloc and Herut — also told the Mayor that it was ready to start hearings on the budget, but called for "additional negotiations" on the subject with Mr. Shragai. They refused, however, to drop their opposition to the Mayor's plan to form a special committee of coalition and opposition members to speed up the work of the Municipal Council.

Further meetings of the Mayor and his coalition have been scheduled. It also is reported that Mr. Shragai will meet some members of the opposition.

Ration News

TEL AVIV DISTRICT: Eggs: 3, Zayin 13; visitors, 8. Fish: distribution ending on Mem 21; visitors, 50; starting Thursday, 150 grams, Mem 41, visitors, 41; distribution at the new shops. Grapes: 250 grams, 200 pruta per kilogram, Yud 14; visitors 39; zone 8. Clementinas: 200 grams, 125 pruta per kilogram, Kaf 1; visitors, 48; zones 6, 7, 8. Bananas: Completing, 500 grams, 250 pruta per kilogram, Aleph, Kuf 11; Bet, Tzadi 11; Gimel, Peh 11; visitors, 48, zone 9, distribution ends tomorrow; 500 grams, Aleph, Bet, Gimel, Lamed 21; visitors 28; distribution at new shops.

Personal Notice

Our appreciation and thanks to all those who expressed their sympathy in our bereavement on the death of

MR. YEHUDA LEO HERRMANN

Leo Herrmann Family

Government Programme

The following is an outline of the Government's programme presented to the Knesset yesterday by Prime Minister Ben Gurion.

1) The Government will be based on collective responsibility.

2) A democratic regime will be assured by a series of fundamental laws, providing absolutely equal rights and duties to all citizens without discrimination of sex, race, class status, religion or national origin; freedom of religion and conscience; define the authority of the Knesset, the President, the Government and the Courts; define the duties and privileges of Knesset members; define individual liberties and assure freedom of affiliation, speech and press, within the bounds of the security of the state and its independence; protect the democratic regime from any totalitarianism or dictatorial trend by strict guarantee of individual freedom; secure state and military secrets; and the definition of the authority of emergency regulations for the internal and external security of the state.

3) The Government will foster friendly relations and cooperation with every peace-seeking country, without consideration of the internal regime of that country; will strive for world peace and the strengthening of the U.N. to this end; will strive for permanent peace with the neighbouring countries and cooperation with them in the development of the Middle East; will insist on Israel's sovereignty, its internal freedom, and peaceful relations on the international scene; and will concern itself with insuring the right of all Jews everywhere to immigrate to Israel. The Government will cultivate commercial relations with all countries on equal terms.

4) The security of the State, the ingathering of the Exiles, and speedy development of the country's natural resources will be the focal points of the Government's activities.

National Defence

5) The country's defences will be strengthened by the training of the youth, and the army reserves, including the immigrants, and by establishing a strong network of border settlements.

6) Agriculture and industry to be expanded to secure the maximum domestic supply of vital necessities, with primary stress on food supply.

7) In cooperation with the Zionist movement, the Government will encourage agricultural settlement, development of the Negev, reclamation of the Huleh and its settlement, afforestation, channelling of a considerable proportion of the immigration into agriculture, and the bolstering of existing settlements. The capital of the Agricultural Bank will be expanded; agricultural prices will be set with an eye to assuring economic security and a decent standard of living to the farmer; agricultural industry will be developed, and both Israel youth and immigrants will be encouraged to enter all productive forms of settlement.

8) Encouragement of all types of healthy economic enterprises. The Government will do all in its power to attract private and public capital and to stimulate private initiative. There will be discrimination in favour of nether private nor cooperative enterprises. The Government will provide the necessary credit for industrial expansion.

9) Encouragement of the immigration of persons with small and limited capital resources, as well as of artisans, and the extension of special privileges for the introduction to Israel of immigrant capital.

10) Special concern for higher output by labour, more efficient management, and the improvement of the quality of production; establishment of joint labour-management committees; extension of grants and income-tax privileges for increased output. Without infringing on full employment policy, the appropriations for agriculture and industry in the development budget will be increased. Efforts will be made to increase the number of industrial and building workers. The Government will secure its influence in the control of the electric, Dead Sea, and Negev mines concessions.

11) Efficient and orderly supply of raw materials, foods and essential products, and improvement of transport services. Food, raw materials for industry and military supplies will receive priority.

12) So long as rationing and control of vital supplies are necessary, the Government will strive to assure efficient organization and control, the partnership of the public in the control, law-enforcement without discrimination, and orderly distribution without unnecessary hardship. Rationing will be progressively restricted with the success of production efforts and the mobilization of greater quantities of foreign currency.

13) Establishment of an economic advisory council to work with the Prime Minister.

14) The tax policy will be based on equitable distribution of the tax burden according to ability to pay, efficient collection, lightening the burden on export industries, reductions for working women, and for income derived from increased output or overtime in vital projects and services.

15) The Government will implement a popular housing programme.

16) Social insurance for hospitalization, birth, sickness, old-age, widowhood, disability, unemployment, etc.

Fighting Inflation

17) The Government will combat inflation by balancing the budget, absorbing surplus moneys, and stabilizing the currency.

18) Effective all-out war on the black market by imposition of severe penalties on violators.

19) The Government will strive to improve the quality of handicrafts, and to provide modern equipment and credit and will create an artisans' bank.

20) A Government Commission will prepare a programme for the inclusion of all elementary schools in a state education system based on a standard basic curriculum but with flexibility to satisfy the specific educational aims of individual parents. Religious education will be provided where desired.

21) It will be the task of the Ministry of Education to teach Hebrew to immigrants and to encourage the development of literature, science and art.

22) The Government will encourage the instituting of halutsic values in the youth.

23) Vocational training will be given wide scope in the educational system.

24) The Arab minority and the other minorities will be assured complete and absolute equality. The Government will aid Arab farmers uprooted by the war to resettle in permanent farms. Education in Arabic will be assured to all Arab children. Jewish and Arab workers will receive the same wage in Government projects.

25) The Government will faithfully satisfy the religious needs of its citizens, and will not tolerate any religious compulsion.

26) The Government will persistently strive to assure full employment, economic security, and decent working conditions. The right to organize in unions and to strike will be assured; a mechanism for arbitration will be set in action to prevent labour disputes.

27) The Government will present the Second Knesset with draft legislation on the conditions, rights and duties of Government workers. The law will assure the appointment of officials according to merit, on the basis of examination, and without consideration of political affiliation. Bureaucracy in all its manifestation will be combatted.

Steel Thieves Elude Police in T.A. Chase

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — An intensive search was underway here today for five armed robbers who managed to elude police in a wild chase and in exchange of fire last night. The thieves had succeeded in disposing of their loot, six tons of steel shortly before the chase began.

At 2 a.m. this morning a truck drove into the yard of an ice factory which is under construction in the Yad Eliahu Quarter and five men stepped out of the vehicle. One of them covered the two guards with a pistol while the others loaded building iron onto the truck. As soon as they left, the guards who had noted the number of the lorry, called police who began patrolling the Hatikva and Kfar Salameh quarters. At about 4 a.m. in Rehov Levandeh, police noticed the truck at a distance and gave chase.

The truck, which was now empty, sped off in the direction of the Hash Pina Bridge, while the thieves, seated in the back, opened fire on the police patrol car. The police returned the fire, aiming at the truck's tyres and succeeded in puncturing one of them. The vehicle sped on, however, and turned towards Givat Rambam where it suddenly stopped. The thieves jumped out and escaped into a nearby orange grove. No one was injured in the exchange of fire. Police reinforcements with tracking dogs, who arrived on the scene quickly, were unable to find the thieves.

Investigation revealed that the truck had been stolen from the Shalav cooperative a week ago. Police believe that the thieves either hid the steel in an empty hut or else left it on the site of a new building where they might the owner.

RAIN IN HAIFA

HAIFA, Sunday. — After a stifling two-day Hamsin, a heavy rain of full winter strength, which lasted for half an hour, refreshed the Haifa Area early this afternoon. It was cool, cloudy and windy afterwards.

FDR Jr. Arrives For Brief Visit

Congressman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. arrived by air early yesterday morning from South Africa to begin a short tour of the country. Accompanied by Congressman John Kennedy, of Massachusetts, the son of the late President, Roosevelt was greeted at Lydda by members of the Foreign Ministry and representatives of the U.S. Embassy. He later lunched with Ambassador Monnet Davis.

The two Congressmen arrived at mid-afternoon in the capital and had a brief "friendly chat" with the President and Mrs. Weizmann at the King David Hotel where the visitors are also staying. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, later joined the group.

In the evening, both Congressmen dined with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben Gurion. Mr. Kaplan, Minister of Labour Golda Myerson and Minister of Communications Dov Joseph also were present.

Mr. Roosevelt earlier told reporters that he had "always been interested in Israel" and was helping the Independence Bond Drive in the U.S. He now wanted to get a first-hand picture of developments and problems of Israel. This is his second visit in two years.

Mr. Roosevelt will broadcast a 15-minute talk tonight for station WMCA in New York.

Israel May Join Head Office of W.H.O.

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday (UP). — Informed sources here said Israel may be excluded from the Middle East regional World Health Organization office, and attached instead to the head office in Geneva.

Dr. Ali Tewfik Shousha Pasha, director of the regional office, said the Arab states' refusal to attend meetings as long as Israel is entitled to participate "placed the office in a delicate position and created difficulties in carrying out its task."

He said the problem was due for study at the next W.H.O. conference in Geneva. Informed sources here believed Israel's attachment direct to the head office appeared to be the best solution.

ARRESTS. — Another 25 Army captains have been arrested on charges of being implicated in the abortive revolt against President Peron, and will be tried in Buenos Aires this week.

Sticks and Stones

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — A housewife who lives in Rehov Pinsker here complained to the police today that her landlord, in an effort to get rid of her, has been sending his children to throw stones and sand into her apartment. Finding that this did not succeed, the landlord himself entered the flat yesterday and poured water on her furniture, she alleged. No arrests have yet been made.

17 More Shoe Points Released

The release of 17 additional shoe points at the end of this month was announced by the Ministry of Trade and Industry yesterday. The new points are coupons Dalet 3 to 10 inclusive and Dalet 41 in the clothing ration books.

Distribution of extra shirts, trousers and shoes for labourers has now begun, on the recommendation of a Public Committee established by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The Ministry has now agreed to grant a special allocation of clothes to 4,000 building workers in the towns and to 6,000 building workers and labourers engaged on road construction in rural areas. Allocation will be made by the issuance of special clothing coupons to persons who applied before June. A new list for further applications may be opened later.

The points have been released to enable the public, particularly single persons, to buy a pair of shoes before the winter begins.

J'lem Schoolboy Returns From Lebanon 'Visit'

A 16-year-old Jerusalem boy is making daily visits to the office of the Mixed Armistice Commission. He is not interested in high policy. He just wants to know whether the Lebanese have fulfilled their promise of returning his bicycle and IL.15.500 that they confiscated when he was arrested early last month after accidentally wandering across the border near Kfar Giladi.

Yitzhak Kashi decided to make a fortnight's bicycle trip in the north at the end of August. On August 31 he reached Kfar Giladi and was told to take "some sort of path" to get to Misgav Am where he knew some of the settlers.

"I rode some, but walked mostly pushing the bicycle along when all of a sudden I came to an Arab village," he said. I asked an Arab where Misgav Am was and he just looked at me for a while, then asked me if I was Jewish. I told him: 'Naturally.' He told me I was in the Lebanese town of Aadeissie. Then I got worried, but he told me to go back the way I came. I did, and on the way I was arrested."

He was taken to the town of Marjayoun and sentenced to three months imprisonment and fined fL.50. With the help of the Beirut Jewish Community, particularly Mr. Yitzhak Divan, the case was appealed to the Supreme Court where the prison term was reduced to one month. The Jewish Community paid the fine. He served the sentence in Aadeissie prison where he said two other Jews are imprisoned on a similar charge. Yitzhak was returned to Israel last Friday.

Excursion for Aged 'Model of Success'

HAIFA, Sunday. — The Haifa Municipality's plan for a motor-car outing for the aged on Succot is proving a model of success. About 200 car-owners have so far responded to the Mayor's call and have offered their vehicles and about 800 persons from 56 years of age and upward have applied for the free excursion. Registration at 17 stations throughout the town will close at noon tomorrow.

Ten convoys will leave here on October 17, each accompanied by a tourist guide, a physician, a traffic policeman and a press representative.

Jewish D.P.'s In Europe: 25,000

NEW YORK, Sunday (UP). — The Jewish displaced persons problem in Europe is nearly solved, the World Jewish Congress said yesterday. The Congress Institute of Jewish Affairs said the number of displaced persons in camps in Western Germany, Austria and Italy has fallen from 250,000 at the close of World War II, to 25,000.

The last camp in the British zone of Germany has been closed and there are only four left in the U.S. zone.

A report written by Mr. Kurt Grossman, well-known Jewish scholar, said that by the end of this year there will be no more than 30,000 Jews in Germany. In 1932 the Jewish population of Germany was 600,000. He said that most of the displaced persons, 120,766, went to Israel, while 77,500 emigrated to the U.S. Others went to Belgium, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, Australia, Canada and Latin American countries.

Murder Charge Asked In Levi Hearing

REHOVOT, Sunday. — Mr. Natan Kenet, the Jaffa District Attorney, asked for an indictment of premeditated murder against the two Korabelnik brothers here today as the last of the prosecution's 31 witnesses was heard by the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Eliezer Malchi.

Mr. Malchi set Tuesday for the hearing of the defence summation and will probably give his decision later this month on whether to commit the brothers for trial. Today's four witnesses, all neighbours of the accused, repeated previous testimony of how they had been awakened on the morning of September 3 by the cries of a dying man and had run out to see Nissim Levi lying in a pool of blood with the two brothers and their dog standing nearby. According to the prosecutor, Mr. Kenet, the accused had mistaken Levi for a chicken thief and the younger brother, Yehuda, had stabbed him to death with an Arab dagger, while Yeruham aided in the beating.

Police Register False, Witness Admits

The record of the events of the alleged ambush-beating of Ritov and Hinson as entered in the Police Register was admitted to be false by Assistant District Police Inspector Arye Schur during three hours of questioning by Court President B. Halevy in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

The witness testified that he had conducted an inquiry into the incorrect entries although he had not attached great importance to the matter, since David Tryfus had declared that it would be impossible to discover the person who had made them.

In reply to Dr. Halevy's query as to why the Register had not been introduced into evidence by the prosecution, District Attorney Ezra Hadaya asserted that the matter was not relevant to the charges against the accused.

The head of the Haifa Criminal Investigation Department, Mr. Z. Baum, took the stand in the afternoon session. He testified that he had overheard a conversation at Carmelia Court between Tryfus and a prosecution witness, Warburg. In the discussion, which had been recorded by dictaphone, Warburg had agreed to change his evidence for IL.2,000 and had said that he had spoken to Canaani (Klein) about the deal, the witness reported.

U.S. Wants M.E. Peace

UNITED NATIONS, Sunday (INA). — The U.S. hopes to see a permanent peace settlement replace the current armistice agreements between Israel and the Arab states within the next year, Mr. Ernest Gross, U.S. delegate to the U.N., said here yesterday.

Speaking at a luncheon in his honour by the U.N. Correspondents Association, Mr. Gross said the U.S. was concerned by the fact that there was no peace settlement in the Middle East and would not like to see the present armistice situation continued indefinitely.

Meanwhile, earlier reports from Paris stated that the Israel delegation on Friday endorsed in general terms the proposed goodwill and non-aggression declaration drafted by the Palestine Conciliation Commission. The Commission now has before it Israel's endorsement of the preamble, supported by an offer of non-aggression pacts with the Arab states, and Arab objections to this preamble.

Radio Ramallah reported yesterday that Ahmed Shukeiri, assistant secretary-general of the Arab League and Syrian delegate at the P.C.C. talks in Paris, said in Alexandria yesterday that the League's Political Committee has decided to recommend to the League Council the rejection of the P.C.C. proposals.

ARABS WELCOME METO . . . IF

Arab nations would welcome the proposed Middle East Defence Pact, the Lebanese Premier, Abdullah Yafi, told correspondents yesterday, but only providing the outstanding issues between the Arab world and the West were settled first, NEABS reports.

The same station quoted a former President of the Egyptian Senate, Dr. Mohammed Hussein Heickal Pasha, as saying yesterday that the pact could not gain Egyptian support until the country's national demands were satisfied by Britain.

French, German Local Elections

PARIS, Sunday (Reuter). — "All quiet—little public interest" was the keynote of early reports from provincial centres today as the elections for the departmental assemblies went under way throughout France.

Nearly 11m. people, half the electorate, were choosing 1,511 new councillors in half the cantons of metropolitan France, while 87 were to be elected in Algeria and 62 in French Overseas territories.

Reports from Germany, meanwhile, indicated considerably livelier interest in today's elections for Bremen's state legislature. Crucial election issues were reported to centre around rearmament and support of the West, as well as local questions.

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Tito Streamlines Cabinet Further

BELGRADE, Sunday (UP). — A reshuffle of Marshal Tito's Federal Yugoslav government abolished four ministries and relieved six ministers of their old posts, it was announced yesterday.

An official announcement said a government decree abolished the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Energy and Mining, Machinery and Production and the Ministry of Manufactures.

In a move to streamline the government by reducing the number of departments, Marshal Tito also named the former Foreign Trade Minister, Mr. Milentije Popovic, the new Minister of Finance. Mr. Krnto Popivoda, prominent Montenegrian member of the Communist Party's Central Committee, was named Minister of Transport, becoming a Cabinet Minister for the first time.

Mr. Svetozar Vukmanovic, former Minister of the Energy and Mining Industry, was appointed head of the newly-formed Ministry of Industry and Construction. Mr. Ljupce Arsov was named Minister without Portfolio, replacing Mr. Vlado Zejevic.

Observers did not attach any political significance to the reshuffle, stating that it was in line with Marshal Tito's new policy of reducing government expenditure and the country's bureaucracy.

ANTON PHILIPS DIES AT 77

EINDHOVEN, HOLLAND, Sunday (Reuter). — Dr. Anton Frederick Philips, President of the Board of Directors of Philips Electrical Industries at Eindhoven, Holland, died early today. He was 77.

Dr. Philips, youngest of a family of seven, started his working life at 16 as a clerk in a stockbroker's office in Amsterdam to became one of Europe's greatest industrialists.

Cables in Brief

ESPIONAGE. — Britain's counter-espionage chief, Sir Percy Sillitoe, has left for New York to discuss coordination of Security Measures with the head of the F.B.I., Mr. Edgar Hoover. He will then fly to New Zealand to advise the Government on its anti-Communist intelligence methods.

DEAD. — Mr. Will Keith Kellog, reputed to have made $50m. from his cornflake business, died in Battle Creek, Michigan, at the age of 91, yesterday.

MISSIONS. — Pakistan and the Holy See have agreed to exchange diplomatic missions at Legation level, it was announced officially in Karachi last night.

3 DEAD IN CRASH

POST Correspondent

NICOSIA, Sunday. — An Indian Air Force Dakota, which was 24 hours overdue at Nicosia, was found this afternoon, crashed on the south coast of Turkey a few miles north of Cape Anamur.

The aircraft was coming from Malta and was due to land here at 2 p.m. yesterday. Shortly before it was due to land, while the plane was in actual contact with the control tower, all contact suddenly ceased and the plane vanished.

An intensive search by R.A.F. planes over the last 24 hours yielded no result. At 1.30 p.m. today, however, the aircraft was located. Three of its crew of seven Indian airmen were reported killed, two were injured while two are still missing.

Renee Lebas

who has made famous many French songs by her fine interpretation, is appearing for the first time before the Israel public in the Premiere of "PARIS 1951" on Oct. 15, at the Rama, Ramat Gan.

The "PARIS 1951" programme will also include other dancers, singers and parodists of international repute. *(Advt.)*

THE IRAQIS IN RAMAT GAN

The Iraqis in Ramat Gan held their Rosh Hashana Service in a temporary Synagogue at Cafe Huberman, 36 Rehov Herzl, Ramat Gan, where they will pray on the coming Yom Kippur.

The Mayor of Ramat Gan, Mr. A. Krinitz, who attended the Service, prayed "May God help you build a new synagogue by our own efforts, in which you may pray on the Holy Days of the coming New Year."

Hence we are calling you all and especially the Iraqis to hand us their help for this Holy cause.

Please contact Rabbi Eliahu Habbu and Mr. Meallem Zion Ardi, Room 211, Bait Romano, 9 Jaffa-Tel Aviv Rd., Tel Aviv, for your subscriptions to the building of a synagogue and a school in Ramat Gan.

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Candidates must have a finishing certificate from elementary school and definite technical ability.

Candidates should apply within one week from today, to: The Office, "Shevah" Vocational Training School, (Rehov Haharash veHamasger, next to Hash Pina Bridge) bringing with them their finishing certificate from elementary school and a health certificate.

October 4, 1951.

AUSTRALIAN LEGATION

NOTIFICATION NO. 8

The attention of Australian citizens who are such by naturalisation or registration and who are resident in Israel is drawn to Section 20 of the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948 which provides that an Australian citizen by registration or naturalization shall cease to be an Australian citizen if he resides outside Australia and New Guinea continuously for seven years unless he gives notice annually of his intention to retain his citizenship. Persons who are abroad in the service of an Australian Government or firm, children of such persons and the children of persons who have given notice of intention to retain Australian citizenship are exempted.

Registration at this Legation in no way absolves Australian citizens by naturalisation or by registration from the necessity of complying with this Section, if they wish to retain Australian citizenship. Persons not exempted and wishing to retain Australian citizenship should complete the appropriate forms which may be obtained from the Chancery, 7 Levontin Street, Tel Aviv.

M. McPHERSON,
Third Secretary.

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THE JERUSALEM
POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor
Gershon Agron.

Managing Editor: Ted R. Lurie. Editorial Office & Management: 9 Rehov Hahavatselet, Jerusalem, P.O.B. 81, Tel. 4229 (4 lines).

Tel Aviv Bureau: 32 Nahlat Benyamin; P.O.B. 1125, Tel. 4321 (3 lines). Haifa: 1 Khayat St., P.O.B. 86, Tel. 4594 (3 lines).

Subscription IL.11.500 p.a. Advertising rates on request.

The right is reserved to make changes in the wording of advertisements or to postpone insertions when space is not available.

Monday, October 4, 1943
Tishri 4, 5704. Muharram 6, 1363

THE twelve-hour debate that began in the Knesset yesterday, preliminary to the vote on the Government introduced by Mr. Ben Gurion, may prove revealing of the opinions and emotions of our political parties. But if the party spokesmen propose to dwell on the merits of a broader coalition than the Mapai-Religious Bloc fusion, they will not be making the best use of their time and will be contributing little to public enlightenment on this subject. For nobody could be more emphatic on the need for "maximum concentration" of the nation's forces than Mr. Ben Gurion was yesterday in presenting the new Cabinet and its programme, nor more regretful that his dealings with the second and third largest parties were in the end barren of result.

TRIALS AHEAD

In the Prime Minister's statement, sorrow prevailed over anger. There was an account of his stewardship as the man charged with forming the government, a reference to "55 conferences and talks" with the representatives of Mapam, the General Zionists, and the others, but not a hint of recrimination or apology. If he left nobody in doubt that he would have preferred a government of the fibre and stability Israel needs and the Jews of the world perhaps had hoped might emerge, he administered no rebukes and offered no excuses. The historian is left to judge whose fault it was that to his "profound regret and surprise the conversations ended negatively."

"The secret of historical composition is to know what to neglect," an English historian has said. The historian will wish to neglect much of Dr. P. Bernstein's opposition speech. He will dismiss some of it as flippant and some as sensation mongering. To describe yesterday as a "black day" in our history, is to be lacking in gravity by using words unrelated to their meaning. It is, moreover, the height of ambivalence for the leader of the General Zionists to pretend to believe that if his party had been included in the coalition the day would have been lit up with joy. The country's position is serious—as to that there is no difference of opinion; but the Knesset is not an academy of historians. It has an instantaneous responsibility to take stock of the position. An honourable opposition can contribute its share towards lifting the double burden under which the government and people of the country are crouching—ingathering and production: one, the principal justification for the State's existence; the other, the means of supporting it. Light-hearted quips at half-portfolios, as the reason for the General Zionists' absence, are of help neither to the one or the other.

Dr. Joseph in taking up the supply load again will be congratulated on his civic courage. But he will need the genuine support of all citizens if the country is to be equitably supplied. If he should be able to count on only a part of the citizens, with the others, taking their cue from Dr. Bernstein, either obstructing or at best desiring that he does not succeed, his task will be made that much harder. But the country wants supplies and equality in supplies, and it may be driven to seek drastic means of ending obstructionism, whether inspired by General Zionist witticisms or springing from a doctrine of inequality.

The other Ministers, those continuing in office and those newly presented, will all have a hard row to hoe. Valuable time has been lost, and there is much slack to be made up. The nation needs a positive lead in order to get down to production. We shall all have to work very hard indeed, if the slack is to be made up and we are to be girded for the trials ahead, grim but magnificent as they are.

Shah's Support

TEHERAN, Sunday (AP).—The Shah for the first time publicly proclaimed today his support for the taking over of the Anglo-Iranian Oil industry.

Communist Revolt In Iran Feared

By FLORA LEWIS

TEHERAN. — PERSIAN leaders have privately expressed alarm at the mounting pace of Communist activities here. The possibility of a Soviet inspired uprising in this country is taken much more seriously now than at any time since the Azerbaijan revolt in 1946.

Compared with Teheran and the oil area around Abadan, Azerbaijan is now fairly quiet. There are extensive underground activities and a traveller just returned from the Soviet border reports having seen Russians distributing small radio sets capable of tuning in to Radio Baku and the "Azerbaijan Democratic Radio" which is beamed from the Russian side. Manouchehr Eqbal, the Governor-General of Azerbaijan has, however, taken a firm and energetic line against the Communists in his area and it is considered by foreign observers probably to be better under control than parts of Persia much further from the Russian frontier.

In the rest of the country the Government is doing practically nothing to enforce the ban on the Communist Party. Dr. Matin Daftary, Dr. Mossadeq's son-in-law, who is one of the Persian delegates in the oil talks, told me that he was deeply worried at the growing unemployment and feared that this might add considerably to the Communists' strength. He said he did not think the Communists sufficiently powerful to try a *coup d'état* but that he would not be surprised at the outbreak of small local revolts.

Foreign observers estimate the present actual membership of the Persian Tudeh Party at 25,000 to 30,000 with a hard core of real initiates of only 4,000 to 5,000. But its sympathizers are far more numerous and it has been noted in Teheran that the Communists have recently immensely improved their organization and discipline, for example in their conduct of mass demonstrations.

It is impossible to gather reliable unemployment figures here since Persia has no properly organized statistics. Estimates are made usually on a knowledge of the state of business and the numbers of beggars and the homeless who sleep in city gutters each night. The Persians say the figure has mounted drastically since the stoppage of oil revenues forced the Government to cancel its construction and public works. But Western observers say the situation is not nearly as bad as might have been expected. They point out that unemployment had been chronic in Persia for over a year, long before the oil money was withheld. The main cause is the flight of almost all investment capital abroad in terrified spasms of insecurity. The fears are of war as well as of revolt and reforms, but as far as they affect capital they have reached proportions considerably beyond what can be found in most other countries equally close to a possible front line.

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Readers' Letters

CERAMICS INDUSTRY

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — With regard to the article on local raw materials for the ceramic industry, in your paper on September 16, we would like to remark:

1. The raw materials found in the Negev, in the Machtesh Hagadol as well as at other places, are by no means kaolin. They are clays of various composition, some of them containing a high percentage of impurities, while others may be designed as firedays. In fact, the first experimental exploitation was made by the Jewish Agency as early as in the year 1945 in Wadi Roman, and since 1949 clays from the Machtesh Hagadol have been used in rising quantities in the production of Refractories (Chamotte).

2. The Ceramics' Research Association has of course considered utilisation of local clays for other products. Research carried out to that end has been successful to a degree. It proved possible to compound bodies for ceramic artware and for some types of crockery. These experiments are still at laboratory stage and have not yet been adapted to production. In addition, several factories have made great efforts to replace part of the imported clay by the local one.

It ought to be understood, however, that in no case can kaolin — an ingredient of most whiteware ceramic products — be substituted by clay.

3. Although at present there are no tunnel kilns in operation in Israel, most of the new factories under construction are being thus equipped. The "Harav" factory at Beersheba will have three, "Lapid" at Tel Aviv — one, Naaman near Haifa, one and several smaller ones will be built by "Barbur at Acre.

Yours, etc.,

I. UNGER, Chairman,
The Ceramics' Research Association of Israel.

Haifa, September 25

A young non-Jewish man interested in Jewish matters would like to correspond with a young man in Israel. He speaks German, English and a little Hebrew. He is also very interested in Israel stamps.

Beat Melchior,
6 Kongensgade, Copenhagen.

B.C. Aff. c/o P.O.B. 244, Bombay, India, is interested in exchanging stamps with any interested persons in Israel.

CLOSING THE RING (II)

Winston Churchill's War Memoirs

BEGINNING OF THE END FOR MUSSOLINI

NOW we had entered upon a new stage — the invasion of Sicily, and what should follow from it. The proportions of the armies available in July, 1943, were: British, eight divisions; United States, six. Air, the United States 55 per cent; British, 45. Naval, 80 per cent. British. Besides all this there remained the considerable British armies in the Middle East and in the Eastern Mediterranean, including Libya, which were independently commanded by Gen Maitland Wilson, from the British headquarters at Cairo.

It did not seem too much in these circumstances that we should have at least an equal share of the High Command. And this was willingly conceded by our loyal comrades. We were, moreover, given the direct conduct of the fighting. Alexander was to command the Fifteenth Army Group, consisting of the Seventh United States and the Eighth British Armies. Air Marshal Tedder commanded the Allied Air Force and Admi. Cunningham the Allied naval forces. The whole was under the overall command of Gen. Eisenhower.

The British assault was entrusted to Gen. Montgomery and his Eighth Army, while Gen. Patton was nominated to command the United States Seventh Army. The naval collaborators were Admi. Ramsay, who had planned the British landings in "Torch" and Admi. Hewitt, U.S.N., who with Gen. Patton had carried out the Casablanca landing. In the air the chief commanders under Air Chief Marshal Tedder were Gen. Spaats, U.S. Army Air Force, and Air Marshal Coningham, while the air operations in conjunction with the Eighth Army were in the hands of Air Vice-Marshal Broadhurst, who had recently added to the force of the Western Desert Air Force.

• • •

In the channel between Tunisia and Sicily lay the small island of Pantelleria, which served as an enemy base for aircraft and E-boats. In January, 1941, we had planned to assault and capture it, but the opportunity passed and it remained a thorn in our side throughout the hardest period of the siege of Malta. Now it became necessary not only to subdue it, but to use it ourselves for our fighter aircraft.

Attacks by air and sea began immediately after the fall of Tunis. Bombardment continued until June 8, when unconditional surrender was demanded. This being refused, a landing from the sea was carried out on June 11, supported by heavy naval and air bombardment.

Much had been made beforehand of the magnitude and perils of this enterprise. It was entirely successful, with no casualties except, according to sailors' stories, one soldier bitten by a mule. Over 11,000 prisoners fell into our hands. During the next two days the neighbouring islands of Lampedusa and Linosa also capitulated, the former to the pilot of an aircraft who had been compelled to land by lack of fuel. No enemy outpost now remained south of Sicily.

Intense air attack upon Sicily began on July 3 with the bombing of airfields both there and in Sardinia, which made many unusable. The enemy fighters were thrown on to the defensive, and their long-range bombers forced to withdraw their bases to the Italian mainland. Four of the five train ferries operating across the Straits of Messina were sunk. By the time our convoys were approaching the island air superiority was firmly established and Axis warships and aircraft made no serious effort to interfere with the seaborne assault.

By our cover plans, the enemy were kept in doubt until the last moment where our stroke would fall.

July 10 was the appointed day. On the morning of July 9 the great armadas from east and west were converging south of Malta, and it was time for all to steam for the beaches of Sicily. On my way to Chequers, where I was to await the result, I spent an hour in the Admiralty War Room. The map covered an entire wall and showed the enormous convoys, escorts and supporting detachments moving towards their assault beaches. This was the greatest amphibious operation so far attempted in history. But all depended on the weather.

The morning of the 9th was fine, but by noon a fresh and unseasonable north-west wind sprang up. During the afternoon the wind increased, and by evening there was a heavy swell, which would make landings hazardous, particularly on the western beaches in the American sector. The landing-craft convoys plunging northward from Malta and from many African ports between Bizerta and Benghazi were having a rough voyage.

The bad weather helped to give us surprise. Admi. Cunningham continues:

The very efficient cover plan and the deceptive routeing of convoys played their part. In addition the vigilance of the enemy was undoubtedly relaxed owing to the unfavourable phase of the moon. Finally came this wind, dangerously close at the time to making some, if not all, the landings impracticable. These apparently unfavourable factors had actually the effect of making the weary Italians, who had been alert for many nights, turn thankfully in their beds, saying, "Tonight at any rate they can't come." But they came.

• • •

The airborne forces met hard fortune. More than one-third of the gliders carrying our 1st Air Landing Brigade were released too early by the American towing aircraft and many of the men they carried were drowned. The rest were scattered over south-eastern Sicily, and only 12 gliders arrived at the important bridge which was their aim. Out of eight officers and 65 men who seized and held it until help came 12 hours later only 19 survived. This was a forlorn feat of arms.

On the American front the air landings were also too widely dispersed, but the many small parties creating damage and confusion inland worried the Italian coastal divisions. The sea-borne landings, under continuous fighter protection, were everywhere highly successful. Syracuse and Pachino on the British front, Licata and Gela on the American, were captured. The Eighth Army took Augusta on the 13th.

The major effort of the Eighth Army was now directed against the airfields at Catania and Gerbini. Aided by more airborne and seaborne landings of parachute and Commando troops, which captured vital bridges, the Army crossed the river Simeto. But now German troops from farther west reinforced the Italians and progress beyond the river was stopped. On the 16th the left flank of the Eighth Army reached Caltagirone, in close touch with the Americans, who were also pressing westwards along the coast and had taken Porto Empedocle.

Twelve airfields were now in our hands, and by July 13 there were only 25 serviceable German aircraft in the island. Eleven hundred planes, more than half of them German, were left behind destroyed or damaged. Our air forces tried hard to stop the passage of troops from the mainland to Messina. They were only partly successful against the heavy anti-aircraft fire.

On July 16 Gen. Alexander ordered the Eighth Army to attack the western side of Mount Etna, and the Seventh Army to seize the roads around Enna and cut the west-east highway at Petralia. The 50th Division could make little progress, and the Germans had brought reinforcements including six battalions of the redoubtable 1st Parachute Division from the mainland. On its left we made some ground, but it was clear that a new plan and more troops were needed. There was a lull on the British front till the 78th Division arrived from Tunisia.

Our next strategic move was still in suspense. Should we cross the Straits of Messina and seize the toe of Italy, should we seize the heel at Taranto, or should we land higher up the West coast, in the Gulf of Salerno, and capture Naples? Or again must we restrict ourselves to the occupation of Sardinia? In June Gen. Eisenhower had been asked for his opinion. The problem was a difficult one.

The progress made in Sicily clarified the scene. Meanwhile Allied Air Forces were harrying the enemy communications and airfields in Southern Italy, and the port of Naples. On July 19 a strong force of American bombers attacked the railway yards and airport at Rome. Havoc was wrought; and the shock was severe.

In Sicily itself the Americans were advancing steadily under the spirited leadership of Gen. Patton. Palermo was taken on July 22, and by the end of the month the Americans had reached the line Nicosia-S. Stefano. Their 3rd Division, its task in Western Sicily completed, had been brought in to support the coastal drive, while the 9th Division was brought over from Africa, where, like our 78th, it had been in reserve.

Gen. Eisenhower and his principal commanders now agreed that Italy should be the next and immediate target. They still preferred to land first on the toe, because they were short of landing-craft and planes, but for the first time they too began to favour the direct attack on Naples. This was so far from our newly-won air bases in Sicily that it would much reduce the fighter cover for the landing. Were the base Naples once become the centre of all thoughts: The chance of quickly crushing Italy seemed to justify delaying operations against Burma; and the Admiralty stopped the assault shipping for India from leaving the Mediterranean.

On July 27 the British Chiefs of Staff urged their American colleagues to plan the direct attack on Naples on the assumption that extra shipping and aircraft carriers would be available. The Americans took a different view. While agreeing to the attack, they adhered to their original decision that no reinforcements from America should be sent to Gen. Eisenhower for this or any other purpose. He should do the best he could with what he had. Moreover, they insisted that three of his heavy bomber groups should be withdrawn to Britain.

Conflict thus arose. The American Chiefs of Staff did not believe that the conquest of Italy would threaten Germany, and they may have also feared that the Germans would withdraw and that we should find ourselves hitting the air. They did not think there was much to be gained by bombing Southern Germany from airfields in Southern Italy, and they wanted all efforts against Germany to be concentrated on the shortest route across the English Channel, although nothing could happen there for 10 months.

While these somewhat sharp discussions were in progress the scene was completely transformed by the fall of Mussolini on July 25. The argument for invading Italy seemed overwhelming. As will be seen, the Germans reacted very quickly, and our invasion, and particularly the attack on Naples, was not greatly eased. "Ayalanche" only just succeeded, and it was fortunate that we had provided additional British sea and air power.

We must now return to the Sicilian battlefield. The brilliant capture of Centuripe by our newly arrived 78th Division marked the last phase. Catania fell on Aug. 5, and thereafter the whole British line swung forward to the southern and western slopes of Mount Etna. The U.S. 1st Division took Troina on Aug. 6 after a stiff fight, and their 9th Division, passing through the 1st, entered Cesaro on the 8th.

Along the north coast the U.S. 45th Division, followed by their 3rd Division, reached Cape Orlando on Aug. 10, with the aid of two small but skilful outflanking amphibious operations. After the capture of Randazzo on the 13th the enemy broke contact all along the front, and, under cover of their strong anti-aircraft defences of the Messina Straits, escaped during the following nights to the mainland.

Our armies raced for Messina. Enemy demolitions on the coastal road from Catania slowed up the Eighth Army, and by a narrow margin the prize fell to the Americans, who entered it on Aug. 16.

Gen. Alexander to Prime Minister

17 Aug., 43.

The following facts are of interest. Sicily invaded July 10. Messina entered Aug. 17. Island taken in 38 days. Sicily has coastline 600 miles and area 10,000 square miles. Island is heavily fortified with concrete pill-boxes and wire.

Axis garrison: Italian nine divisions, German four divisions, equalling 13 divisions; total forces: Italian 315,000, German 90,000, making total 405,000 soldiers. Our forces: Seventh Army, six divisions, including airborne division; Eighth Army, seven divisions, including airborne and armoured brigades, making Allied total 13 divisions. It can be assumed that all Italian forces in island on July 10 have been destroyed, though a few battered units may have escaped to mainland...

And later:

General Alexander to Prime Minister.

17 Aug., 43.

By 10 a.m. this morning, Aug. 17, 1943, the last German soldier was flung out of Sicily and the whole island is now in our hands.

KEEPING POSTED

NOW that we have a Government at last it may be told that one afternoon about ten days ago we met a very senior government official scurrying along Rehov Ramban in Jerusalem. He stopped to exchange a New Year greeting with us, and we asked him what the hurry was. He said that he had just had an urgent summons from the Prime Minister. "Perhaps he has got a government. And if I don't hurry it may be gone again before I get there," he answered. It was, too.

• • •

THE 22nd International Congress of Orientalists, which was held in Istanbul in the third week in September, was occupied chiefly with such obscure subjects as Mithraic inscriptions and the origins of Chinese medicine, and the learned gentlemen who read papers came from all parts of the world, including, it turned out, Israel, Syria, Egypt and Germany. Although scholars are proverbially more concerned with the interpretation of a Biblical word than with the price of cheese, most of the snags that this Congress ran into were contemporary enough. Professor Sukenik, of the Hebrew University, discovered that he had to present his paper on the Dead Sea Scrolls under the chairmanship of a German, Dr. K. Galling, of Mainz. He appealed to a British scholar and acquaintance, Professor H. H. Rowley, chairman of another session, to help him out by switching days with Dr. Galling. To his surprise he heard that Galling himself had recognized this difficulty, and had asked to serve on another day.

The Syrian party, with less forethought, merely jumped up from lunch one day and ran out unceremoniously when they discovered that the Israel group had sat down at the same table. On the other hand, one of the Israel archaeologists, Dr. I. Ben-Dor, had the curious experience of finding an Egyptian drifting into an amicable debate with him. Anxious to prevent any misunderstanding, he introduced himself, observing that he came from Jerusalem. "Ah, a wonderful place," said the Egyptian. "My university is Cambridge," and continued with his argument.

WE were pleased to discover that, seen from the U.N. angle, Israel's problems seem quite capable of solution. Dr. H. S. Bloch, Director of the Fiscal Department of U.N., who is now on a mission to this country, began by saying that Israel must certainly be considered as "underdeveloped country" as regards transport, and technical and industrial equipment; the only thing, in fact, that was not underdeveloped was its population. But even relatively speaking, problems were on a smaller

scale here. Take immigration, he said. We interrupted to say that surely we had the biggest headache there, at least? He waved us away. "What, these few thousands placed in ma'harot, that are planned even if they aren't comfortable? You should have seen East Punjab when six million illiterate peasants poured in. They were crazed with fright and nobody could speak their language. And they all got settled in finally. And then much the same happened in West Punjab." He added rather sadly that "the fiscal policy didn't seem much help in this matter."

• • •

A new profession is developing in Tel Aviv—the hired queuer. You can't get rich quick on it, as you can if you own a taxi or a kiosk near a good bus stop, but it has got the advantage that it is a business likely to develop as other things get worse. Queuers work chiefly for women who go to work themselves and have not the time to do their own shopping. The queuer gets a flat rate of 200 pruta for making the purchase, regardless of the time it takes. Generally it works out well enough, though this past week-end the queuer charged 260 pruta for 60 pruta's worth of greenstuff — all he could get.

• • •

WE have not really any startling new information about babies to account for the selection which is reproduced here. The truth is that a daughter has been born to *The Jerusalem Post's* staff artist, and that he has been too busy drawing babies ever since to do anything else. As we were obviously going to get no other pictures this week, we finally took a strip of babies. They are not portraits, he tells us.

Today's contributors are Z.S., Jerusalem, and R.C., Tel Aviv.

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